

U.S. publishes Carter visit details

AMERICAN PRESIDENT Jimmy Carter's programme during his visit beginning on Friday. The President is scheduled to land at Ben Gurion airport at 8 p.m. (1800 GMT) and will go to occupied Jerusalem for a official residence. On Sunday Mr. Carter will attend morning service in a Jerusalem Baptist church to meet President Yitzhak Navon. Later he will wreath-laying ceremony at the Yad Vashem memorial to the grave of Theodor Herzl, founder of Zionism. The sites will be followed by his first working session with Prime Minister Begin. In the evening Mr. Carter is to attend a state dinner at the Knesset. At noon, on Monday the president is to be received by the Knesset. President Carter will fly back to the United States new Monday afternoon.

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JORDAN TIMES

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AMMAN, FRIDAY MARCH 9, 1979 — RABIE TANI 10, 1399

PLO, Kuwait help Jewish sect

UNITED NATIONS, March 8 (R)—An appeal from an ultra-Orthodox Jewish sect in occupied Jerusalem about sabbath desecration and secularization of the city was published today with the help of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Kuwaiti delegation. The members of the sect, called the Neturei Kartz—Arabic for "Guardians of the City"—live in occupied Jerusalem's Mea She'arim quarter and do not recognise the state of Israel. The letter said demonstrators who had protested against use of a neighbouring six-lane highway on the Jewish sabbath had been beaten and arrested by police. The Neturei Kartz's affiliate in New York asked the PLO's U.N. Observer, Zuhdi Tarazi, to have the appeal and an accompanying newspaper clipping about one of the demonstrations published as an official U.N. document. Mr. Tarazi passed them on to Kuwaiti Ambassador Abdallah Bishara who formally requested publication of the appeal.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Iran women protest strict enforcement of Islamic principles

AMERICAN PRESIDENT Jimmy Carter arrived in Egypt today to a warm welcome and a request from President Anwar Sadat for changes in new American proposals to end the impasse in Egyptian-Israeli peace talks.

They were met by a group of 200 counter-demonstrators trying to drown their slogans with shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar" (God is Great).

None of the protesters wore the chador, which became one of the most powerful symbols of the revolution which toppled the Shah last month.

Neither did the slogans being chanted by the demonstrators mention Ayatollah Khomeini—a rare omission in a country where the 78-year-old Moslem leader has been the dominant political inspiration behind nearly every protest rally for the past year.

The protest began with a rally on the campus of Tehran University—one of the spiritual centres of the revolution.

When the women reached the prime minister's office four hours later, they demanded to see Dr. Bazargan, shouting "Bazargan, do not abandon us" and "Bazargan, don't forget we do not want the chador."

Many women have felt increasing concern at what they see as an encroachment on women's rights being pushed through in the name of Islam.

Mixed schools have been abolished. The government has announced that abortion will be banned except in cases where the mother's health is in danger, but an official statement was issued to deny rumours that contraceptive pills were being withdrawn.

"The Voice of the Revolution," radio today broadcast an order ending compulsory military service for women.

After the Shah's "family protection law" was suspended, Ayatollah Khomeini had to reassure women that they would still have the right to divorce their husbands.

The law was one of the main points of the Shah's 1963 "white revolution," whose western character provoked a furious outburst from Ayatollah Khomeini. The protest led to a 15-year exile for the revolutionary religious leader.

Ben Jедid appoints new Algerian cabinet

ALGIERS, March 8 (R)—Interior Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdul Ghani was appointed Prime Minister of Algeria today. President Chadli Ben Jедid announced Mr. Abdul Ghani to the post, waiving a constitutional option to assume the duties of premier himself like the late President Houari Boumedienne. Mr. Abdul Ghani will retain the interior portfolio.

Finance Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia was made Foreign Minister, succeeding the veteran holder of that portfolio, Abdul Aziz Bouteflika, who was named minister-advisor to the president alongside Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

Mr. Bouteflika was foreign minister for 17 years, serving before and during the 13-year presidency of Mr. Boumedienne who died last December.

The new government was announced at the end of a three-day Central Committee meeting of the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN).

The Algerian News Agency (APSA) said the Central Committee meeting reaffirmed the leading role of the FLN in the state and named Mohamed Salah Yahioui as party coordinator.

Mr. Ben Jедid, sworn in as president a month ago, is secretary-general of the party.

APS said the Central Committee also approved the setting up of 12 committees to direct the political life of the nation in all fields.

night and we have prepared our counter proposals to the American proposals. There will be a few changes."

Answering questions, Dr. Khalil said Egypt would never accept American bases or soldiers in Sinai or anywhere in Egypt as part of security arrangements for the Middle East.

He said the U.S. would supply arms to Egypt but without privileges or alliances of any kind.

Asked whether Mr. Carter's visit here should be seen as pressure on Egypt, he said President Carter has never exerted any pressure on Egypt and that Egypt did not expect any pressure during the visit.

An Egyptian spokesman said the two leaders met privately for more than an hour in the Tahira Palace, then were joined by top aides for an enlarged meeting lasting about another hour.

President Carter declined to answer questions afterwards. Mr. Sadat said only: "This will be Camp David"—indicating the desire of the two sides to maintain the secrecy that prevailed at last September's conference with Israeli Premier Menachem Begin.

The Egyptian spokesman said the officials present at the enlarged meeting were U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

In Peking, a New China News Agency (NCNA) report suggested the withdrawal was still under way. But there was no indication in the Chinese capital of how many troops remained inside Vietnam.

Radio Hanoi said today that reports from many border areas showed the Chinese were still opening artillery fire and building fortifications.

"Local armed forces have dealt punitive blows at the enemy and inflicted heavy losses," it said.

The Vietnamese News Agency said local Vietnamese forces inflicted 300 casualties on Chinese soldiers intercepted in an attack in the far northwestern province of Lai Chau.

The Vietnamese News Agency reported that Isao Takano, Hanoi correspondent of the Japan Communist Party newspaper Red Flag, was fatally wounded by Chinese ambushers while taking pictures in Lang Son yesterday.

It said the town was ruined, with a bridge destroyed, the railway station reduced to a pile of twisted rails and passenger cars and other major buildings "blasted to dust."

Meanwhile, the radio of ousted Kampuchean Premier Pol Pot said today that Khmer Rouge guer-

On first day of his 'peace mission'

Carter gets warm welcome, request to change proposals

CAIRO, March 8 (Agencies)—President Carter arrived in Egypt today to a warm welcome and a request from President Anwar Sadat for changes in new American proposals to end the impasse in Egyptian-Israeli peace talks.

President Sadat signalled possible problems when he stressed the Palestinian issue, a key difference in so far abortive attempts to translate the achievements of the Camp David summit last September into reality.

The extent of the problem faced by Mr. Carter in his gamble to wrap up an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was not known before he and President Sadat held their first round of talks tonight.

But Egyptian Prime Minister Muammar Khalil said Egypt will table counter proposals to President Carter's Middle East peace proposals.

Dr. Khalil, speaking to reporters after a special 90-minute cabinet meeting today, said: "We studied them (the proposals) last

National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak and Prime Minister Muammar Khalil.

President Carter later left for the Kubbeh Palace, where he and his wife Rosalynn are staying during his three-day visit and where he was due to have a private dinner.

In his arrival statement, President Carter said a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel would be a beginning, not an end.

He said a treaty would bring us much closer to the broader goal we all seek—a real peace, a comprehensive peace, a peace that would reflect the legitimate needs of all who have suffered so deeply in the last 30 years of conflict, enmity and war.

U.S. officials noted that in his welcoming remarks to Mr. Carter, President Sadat stressed Egypt's determination to help the Palestinians realise their "national rights"—a phrase usually interpreted to mean an independent state.

U.S. sources said there were hopeful signs that Egypt might accept the general thrust of the new American proposals, but they cautioned that a third issue looked difficult.

This was Israel's demand that ambassadors, not merely consular offices as proposed by Egypt, be exchanged when diplomatic relations were established after the first withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai and in Gaza.

President Sadat did not mention Israel in his speech but left the door open for the success of Mr. Carter's unprecedented peace mission.



President Carter, who arrived in Cairo Thursday, reviews with his host, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat a guard of honour at Cairo Airport. (AP wirephoto)

Begin tells Tel Aviv airport reporters

'Peace now within reach'

TEL AVIV, March 8 (R)—Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty was now within reach if President Anwar Sadat accepted the proposals carried to Cairo by U.S. President Carter.

But noting that Egypt intended modifying the proposals, Mr. Begin warned: "If we find the Egyptian suggestions represent an erosion in the U.S. proposals we shall have to reject them."

Mr. Begin was speaking on his arrival in Israel from the United States where his negotiations with President Carter last weekend brought a dramatic change in the previously deadlocked treaty negotiations. Tomorrow he reports to his cabinet and then prepares to receive Mr. Carter on Saturday night.

Questioned by airport reporters, Mr. Begin refused to divulge details of the American proposals which had won Israeli approval. "President Sadat must hear first from Mr. Carter," Mr. Begin said.

Mr. Begin said that after tomorrow's cabinet meeting he would confide the proposals to the Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee of the Knesset. "But I will make the promise not to disclose the details," Mr. Begin said.

He went on: "When the American proposals become known the Israeli public will accept them."

He expressed confidence that Mr. Carter would not try and put pressure on Israel when he arrives here. "He knows this would not help," Mr. Begin said.

The Israeli press has carried

lengthy and varying reports from Washington on possible new American military commitments to Israel as a side aspect of the treaty.

Mr. Begin said a mutual defence pact had been discussed but not finalised. "If a defence pact were suggested I would be in favour of

Assad warns:

War to continue despite accord

DAMASCUS, March 8 (R)—Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad said here today that there would be no peace in the Middle East even if an Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement were signed.

Addressing a rally marking the anniversary of the March 8 revolution which brought the Baath Party to power in 1963, President Assad said:

"The world will see that the area after the signing is still in a state of war and has not moved to peace."

Peace should be based on justice, he added. Syria and the Arab Nation had chosen the way of justice, honour and dignity.

"It is the thorny and difficult road, but it is more dignified and more guaranteed," he added.

The Syrian leader said all opportunities had been given to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to strengthen, with the aid of Egypt and Israel, its strategic position there," it said.

A longer analysis in the government newspaper Izvestia said the revolution in Iran had increased resistance in the Arab World to an Israeli-Egyptian peace pact and thus made President Carter's mission more urgent.

Izvestia suggested Washington had failed to increase its political influence in Saudi Arabia, which had taken a step closer to the hard-line Arab position on last year's Camp David summit agreement between Israel and Egypt.

"The Americans tried to frighten this influential Arab country with the possible consequences of events in Iran and bind it to a traditional American conception of stability by means of an arms build-up, an official or de facto alliance with military blocs and American military presence in some form or other...The Saudis did not swallow the bait," it said.

An eyewitness report

Iran's confusing cross-currents

EDITOR'S NOTE: Jordan Times staff member Fernando Francis recently spent 15 days in Iran covering events there for this newspaper. The following report, with pictures by the author, sums up his experiences.

By Fernando Francis
Special to the Jordan Times

IRAN ... Iran ... Iran ...

Allahu akbar... Allahu akbar... Allahu akbar.

This revolutionary anthem and many revolutionary songs one hears all over Tehran give reason to believe that the Islamic revolution in Iran is a very successful one.

But once you are there for some time, you begin to hear about the side problems: the Kurds in Azer-

bijan, the Arabs in Aravistan, the Baluchis in Baluchistan, the Marxists and their demands, the Communist party (Tudeh), the Khomeini - Shari'atmadari - Taleghani split among the ayatollahs, the differences between the government and the Khomeini "komitay," a continued SAVAK armed presence (reported to be 8,000-strong), the paralysed army and the American stand in relation to the revolution.

All this, in addition to the porous Iranian financial position, forms a big fat question mark over the post-revolution period.

AS AN EXAMPLE of the Kurdish sensitivity to the revolution, Iran's "Voice of the Islamic Revolution" radio reported that it had received a flood of telephone calls following a television inter-

view with people purporting to be "Kurdish representatives".

The callers said "these people could not be Kurdish representatives and some of them were supporters of the previous regime." National Iranian Radio and Television (NIRT) chief Sadeq Qutbzadeh later expressed the view that the people interviewed were expressing their own personal ideas, and naturally the representatives of the Kurds could only be chosen by the Kurds themselves.

With this we are not to forget the real demand of the Kurds, which is a complete independence. As it was put by a Kurdish leader: "We must not be treated as a religious minority."

Meanwhile, the radio of ousted Cyprus Galindo Pohl is meanly continuing his shuttle between the two sides to discuss an agenda for the talks to continue.

Today he had another meeting with Cyprus Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis and yesterday he saw Turkish Cypriot Leader Rauf Denktash.

JORDAN TIMES

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Defeat or victory?

THE QUESTION haunting everyone at this dramatic stage of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations is: which cost would be greater, that of success or that of failure?

For the Arabs, there are very real dangers if President Carter succeeds in forcing Egypt and Israel to sign a treaty along the lines of the draft which the two sides have been bating back and forth for months now. By neutralising the western front against Israel, by putting American power solely at the disposal of a re-armed Egypt and an over-armed Israel, by sealing the future of the Palestinians and East Jerusalem within the legalistic confines of a treaty guaranteed by one of the Great Powers, such a treaty would narrow Arab options for reclaiming their occupied territories and their national rights. It would also confront the Arab Nation with the difficult choice of quarantining its most populous member.

On the other hand, it would present the Arab World with an opportunity creatively to direct its energies towards seeking an alternative path to peace. Camp David has already had a galvanising effect on Arab unity and has roused the Arab world from the torpor induced by five years of "no war, no peace." At the same time, the very determinants which have spurred the U.S. to redouble its efforts to impose a settlement—the revolution in Iran, instability in the world oil market, heightened concern about Soviet influence in the region—can now be exploited, with tactful but firm diplomacy, in order to produce a settlement which satisfies Arab aspirations.

Even if a treaty is signed during President Carter's Middle East visit, for example, it will not be too late for a united Arab World to suggest alternative approaches: one possibility is the reconvening of the Geneva Conference (having agreed to a plan, however spurious, for Palestinian "autonomy," can Israel any longer refuse to sit down with the Palestinians?); another is a European approach (spearheaded by France, which has, even on the eve of Mr. Carter's trip, reminded the world that no solution which ignores the central issue of Palestinian national rights can hope to succeed). Or, we might suggest, the Saudis—whose concerns are at the forefront of American thinking these days—might very simply offer to guarantee oil production and prices and a measure of regional stability, in return for an American commitment to open a dialogue with the PLO and endorse the return of East Jerusalem (Washington has never recognised Jerusalem as Israel's "capital") to Arab sovereignty.

In other words, like President Kennedy ignoring the more bellicose of Khrushchev's messages during the Cuban missile crisis, we might ignore the Camp David treaty altogether and seek to construct a new path to peace paved with all the positive building-blocks which we can quarry out of the present impasse.

Otherwise, we have no choice but to consider Camp David as a provocative conspiracy against the Arab Nation. There is ample evidence to suggest that it is just that. But such conspiracies have existed since 1947 and before, sometimes aided and abetted, however unwittingly, by actions of our own. Let us neither allow ourselves to be painted, nor paint ourselves, into a corner over this one.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

JORDANIAN PAPERS THURSDAY editorially comment on President Carter's trip to the Middle East.

AL RA'I believes that the gravest issue that has come up since the 1973 war is the talk that is now going around about the impending Soviet danger to the regional security of the Middle East. By ignoring the rest of the Arab states as well as the Palestinian issue, the paper adds, the Camp David partners are trying to turn the Arab arena into a testing ground for "regional security." In the American sense, the paper says that the Arabs will not submit to the will of the Camp David partners. If forecasts that the U.S. interests which Carter is trying to promote by concluding a separate Egyptian-Israeli agreement, will eventually collapse.

AL DUSTOUR thinks that President Carter's trip to the Middle East is not actually aimed at achieving peace. What he is after is the setting up of a military pact which would satisfy Israel and the U.S. Jewish electorate. Such a pact would also serve to intimidate the Gulf states, thus indirectly forcing them to continue their oil shipments to the United States.

Finally, and through the display of power in the Middle East, the United States is trying to prove to the Soviet Union—particularly after the fall of the monarchy in Iran—that it is still a force to be reckoned with, the paper says.

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Her Majesty Queen Noor at the opening of a cerebral palsy centre in the King Hussein Medical Centre Thursday.

Queen Noor opens cerebral palsy centre

AMMAN, March 8 (JNA)—Her Majesty Queen Noor today opened a cerebral palsy centre at the King Hussein Medical Centre.

After the opening ceremony the Queen toured the centre's various sections, met children undergoing treatment there and was briefed on the various services.

The centre, sponsored by the Cerebral Palsy Foundation is

expected to help the nearly 5000 children in the country who need treatment.

The opening ceremony was attended by Health Minister Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, the chairwoman of the foundation's board of directors, Mrs. Layla Abdul Hamid Sharaf, as well as a number of other officials.

Abu Dhabi energy meeting endorses Jordanian proposals

AMMAN, March 8 (JNA)—Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Nijmaddin Dajani, returned here today after taking part in the first Arab Energy Conference in Abu Dhabi. He said the week-long conference has endorsed a Jordanian proposal for the establishment of an Arab energy commission that would coordinate Arab countries' efforts in developing energy resources. The commission will be working in close cooperation with the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) and the Arab Economic Council. Dr. Dajani said.

The conference discussed the effects of international events on Arab Energy resources and the projected energy needs of Arab states in the next 20 years. Dr. Dajani added. He said the conference also looked into prospects for developing solar and nuclear power as alternative sources of energy, and adopted a number of recommendations for increasing

research work in this field.

The Jordanian delegation presented a working paper to the conference dealing with the energy situation in Jordan and research work in progress to develop solar energy in cooperation with other Arab countries, the minister said.

Taking part in the conference were delegates from all Arab countries, OAPEC, the Arab Economic and Social Council as well as Arab and foreign specialists in energy and mineral resources.

International Women's Day Celebrated

AMMAN, March 8 (JNA)—The Jordanian Women's Association celebrated International Women's Day today.

During the celebration, which took place at the association's hall this evening, several officials from the association as well as a woman

exiled from the West Bank delivered speeches stressing the importance of supporting Arab women who, along with the rest of the citizens in the occupied territories, are suffering from oppression, imprisonment, torture and exile.

Food standards to be controlled

AMMAN, March 8 (JNA)—Ministry of Health officials were instructed today to apply strict control measures to foodstuffs on sale at retail outlets throughout Jordan. The object is to make certain that food sold to the public is fit for consumption and that the expiration date on canned and frozen foods has not

lapsed.

These measures come on the heels of an inspection campaign by the department of standards and measures of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce which revealed that supermarkets and grocers were selling food to their customers beyond the date of expiration.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre is displaying a photo exhibit on "80 Years of French Cinema" during regular hours.

Art Exhibit

The Goethe Institute, in cooperation with the Dept. of Culture and Arts, presents an exhibition of paintings by Khalil Ghneim. The exhibit is at the Goethe Institute, open from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 to 6:00 p.m.

French Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a feature length documentary on ecology entitled "Le territoire des autres" by Francois Bel, Gerard Vienne and Michel Fano. The film starts at 7:30 p.m.

Studying in Britain

The British Council is giving a tape/slide presentation followed by a discussion for those interested in studying in Britain. The session is from 9:00 to 12:00 a.m.

TODAY'S WEATHER

The weather will continue to be cold, cloudy and rainy with westerly fresh winds. In the afternoon the weather will start to be better with scattered showers. In Aqaba Gulf it will be partly cloudy with the probability of slight showers; winds will be northerly moderate and seas will be calm.

Temperatures

Amman
Aqaba
Jordan Valley
Deserts

Overnight minimum

4
10
9
4

Daytime maximum

11
20
17
13

The rain that finally came!

By Ron Cathell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, March 8—it finally came. Just what everyone had been hoping for, and some praying for.

Heavy rains, powered by winds gusting up to 55 km per hour drenched Jordan Thursday much to the delight of the farmers. The showers arrived in time to save the wheat crops in the western portion of Jordan, although too late to save the crop in the east, along the desert's fringe. The rain has made it possible for the previously threatened summer crops to get a good start in April.

The wet weather was caused by a frontal system passing over the area followed by a depression. An estimated 50 millimetres of rain fell on Amman and about 200 million cubic metres of water from the storm have accumulated throughout the country. "If this amount were translated into terms of money, it would be worth JD 23 million for how much it has replenished our water reserves and how much it has saved our crops," Dr. Ali Abendah, director of the Department of Meteorology, told the Jordan Times today.

The storm has made up 50 percent of the deficiency in rainfall this year. "Another two or three rainstorms will put us in real good shape," Dr. Abendah said.

But so far, there aren't many indications to show that more rain

is on the way soon. The only encouraging sign for now is a tiny depression hovering over northern Italy which could move in this direction. If it were to develop, and that's a big IF, it might be here in about three days. "It's a good possibility, but if it's much too early to know for sure," the weather expert said.

In general, the weather will improve, the temperature is expected to reach a high of 12-13 degrees on Friday; winds will stop howling but light gusts will remain and by the afternoon the sun may be shining through mostly clear skies. By Saturday, Jordan should be enjoying beautiful blues skies as usual.

Prince Hassan to visit Indonesia this month

JAKARTA, March 8 (R)—Jordan's Crown Prince Hasan Bin Talal is expected to arrive on March 25 on a five-day visit to Indonesia, it was reported today.

Prince Hassan will deliver a special message to President Suharto from King Hussein of Jordan, his elder brother, Indonesia's Antara News Agency said.

Amman Financial Market director leaves for Rabat

AMMAN, March 8 (JNA)—Director General of the Amman Financial Market, Dr. Hashem Al Sabbagh, left for Rabat today to take part in the meetings of a technical committee formed by the governors of Arab central banks. During its three-day conference starting on Saturday, the committee will be discussing Arab financial markets and their development as well as facilitating the flow of Arab capital among Arab states to help them finance their economic projects.

ATU Sec. Gen. off to Tunis

AMMAN, March 8 (JNA)—Secretary General of the Arab Tourism Union Abdul Rahman Abu Rabah left for Tunis today for talks with officials at the Tunisian Ministry of Tourism on the implementation of Arab tourist projects. The Arab Tourism Union last month concluded an agreement with five Tunisian tourist experts to carry out projects included in the union's general plan for this year. The projects are being financed by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

Municipal council back from Baghdad

AMMAN, March 8 (JNA)—A delegation from Amman Mun-

icipal Council returned here today at the end of a visit to Baghdad. During the visit, the delegation held talks with officials at Baghdad municipal council on levels of cooperation between Amman and Baghdad in municipal affairs, and discussed ways of boosting tourism between Jordan and Iraq, with officials at the Iraqi tourism authority, delegation member Zuheir Ajlouni said in a statement upon arrival here.

AMMAN, March 8 (JNA)—Jordanian-U.S. talks on cooperation in civil aviation will start here on Saturday. A spokesman for the Civil Aviation Directorate said that the two sides will be discussing cooperation in improving air traffic control systems and safety measures at Jordanian airports.

Director General of the Civil Aviation Directorate, Sharif Ghazi Rakat will lead the Jordanian team at the two days of talks while the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration team will be headed by its deputy director, Clyde Pace. The four-member U.S. team is expected here tomorrow.

FILMS

FRIDAY, March 9: The French Cultural Centre presents a feature length documentary entitled "Le territoire des autres" by Francois Bel, Gerard Vienne and Michel Fano. Unusual in that there is no commentary nor music, and visual commentary on ecology. The film starts at 7:30 p.m. repeated at the same time on Saturday and Sunday.

DOCUMENTARY FILMS

MONDAY, March 12: Continuing the series of documents on the history of the French cinema, the French Cultural Centre presents "Imagination et front populaire" at 6:30 p.m. TUESDAY, March 13: The British Council presents "Vers le réalisme" (English version), and on WEDNESDAY, March 14, same time, "De ma droite de guerre."

MONDAY, March 12: The Spanish Cultural Centre presents documentaries at 6:30 p.m. The first is entitled "Espana" (English version), and the second is "Crypsis".

DISCUSSION

FRIDAY, March 9: The British Council is presenting a presentation followed by a discussion session for those going to study in Britain. The presentation and discussion is from 9:00 to 12:00 a.m.

U.S., Syrian aviation teams due in Jord

AMMAN, March 8 (JNA)—Jordanian-U.S. talks on cooperation in civil aviation will start here on Saturday. A spokesman for the Civil Aviation Directorate said that the two sides will be discussing cooperation in improving air traffic control systems and safety measures at Jordanian airports.

Also to begin on Saturday, Jordanian-U.S. discussions on civil aviation in the two countries.

Director of an Iraqi-Syrian civil aviation Mubarak Mihrez will be here to discuss the talks.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPC

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5.000	100	6.680	6.750
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10.000	7.300	14.550	—
Housing Bank	JD 1.000	2,875	1.150	1.160
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1.000	734	1.650	1.720
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1.000	10,297	1.070	1.080
General Mining Co.	JD 1.000	324	0.900	0.950
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1.000	450	1.340	1.350
Jordan Ceramic Industries	JD 1.000	920	0.920	0.930
Jordan Glass Factories	JD 1.000			

Scouting in Jordan: A growing activity for youth



Mr. Abdul Malik Maitah, leader of the troop which meets at Amir Hassan School in Jabal Joffeh, begins a weekly meeting with a cultural talk on an Arab philosopher. On either side of him are troop leaders, chosen by troop members. Mr. Maitah, like most Boy Scout leaders in Jordan, is a teacher with personal experience as a Scout. He

qualified as a leader by successfully completing a week-long training programme organized by the Youth Organization. There are nearly 800 scout leaders and assistant leaders in Jordan, but the number is a limiting factor. Amir Hassan school has an enrollment of 600, but because Mr. Maitah is the only leader there, only 30 boys can participate in the programme.



A weekly meeting includes a variety of activities. The Scouts are playing a clapping game. The Scouting movement is gradually growing. Ten years ago there were about 11,000 Boy Scouts in Jordan; today there are about 18,000. Most troops meet at schools. In Amman 13 troops meet in clubs and elsewhere, an advantage because the programme is not interrupted by school vacations. Cub Scouts are ages 7 to 10; Boy Scouts, 10 to 14; Adventure Scouts, 14 to 17, and Rover Scouts, 17 to 24. Leaders are drawn from the latter group.

Two members of the Ahliyyeh Girl Guides perform "There's a hole in the bucket." After completing the requirements for Guides, they may become Rangers, the third and highest rank in Girl Guides.



Jabal Joffeh scouts practice first aid techniques, using their official neck scarves to bandage the heads of "victims." Their meetings begin and end with the recitation of the pledge: "I promise on my honour to do my best to serve my country, to obey God and King, and to help people any time." Meetings held outdoors include a flag salute.



Girl Guides try the obstacle course at Youth Camp. The organisation aims to help the girls acquire personal traits such as courage and a sense of responsibility, and to develop leadership qualities. Social service is encouraged, as it is the Boy Scouts programme. Girl Guides work as volunteers in hospitals and orphanages. At schools they direct traffic. (Photo courtesy of Girl Guides of Jordan.)



Text and photos
by Marianne Pearson
Special to the Jordan Times

International Commissioner of Boy Scouts of Jordan Samih Iskander at the entrance to the Youth Organization building, near third circle. The Youth Organisation, part of the Ministry of Culture and Youth, provides the national headquarters for scouting in Jordan, and also moral and financial support to the movement. Next door is the Amman Scouting Commission building. Jordan has 13 such district headquarters throughout the country. Mr. Iskander works there as Amman District Commissioner on a voluntary basis. He has been enthusiastic about the scouting movement since he entered it as a Cub Scout in 1948.

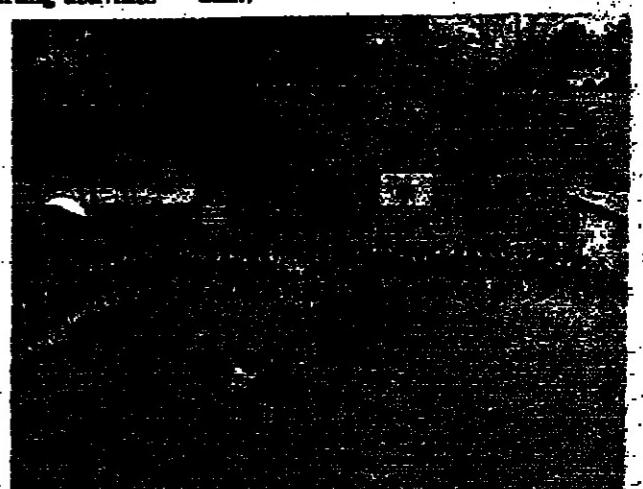


In the background of the Youth Camp near Ajloun is Ar Rabadi castle. The Camp, established in 1967, provides Guides with the opportunity to meet members of the organization from other parts of the country. In addition to sporting activities

they practice crafts and do nature studies. (Photo courtesy of Girl Guides of Jordan.)



Major Michael Williams, in charge of the Boy Scouts of America in Jordan, loads a vehicle in preparation for an overnight camping trip. Three patrols, the Cobra, Indian and Falcon, each of which plans and carries out its own activities, make up the troop. Their nationalities are represented in the 26-member troop. Their programme, recently re-organized, suffered a hiatus of over a year when no adult leaders were available.



At Ahliyyeh School for Girls 35 Girl Scouts and 49 Boys weekly. They are a factor in keeping the school clean and in maintaining discipline, according to the headmistress of the school. There are about 7,000 Guides in Jordan in 200 troops all of which meet at schools. Their activities are separate from Scouts, but they share work in community development projects and participate in some of the same ceremonies. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in Jordan also take part in Middle and international scouting activities. Representatives will attend the 27th World Conference of Scouts in Birmingham, England, summer.



On a field trip learn about the community in which they live. Scouts of America toured the Jordan Times. Here they are being interviewed by typewriter by typewriter Jose Kurian. As part of the project, they visited historic places nearby, participated in a festival for the handicapped in which they will take part this summer at University of Jordan.

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Iran's oil exports expected to be cut by more than half

TEHRAN, March 8 (R)—The National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) said today it expected the country's future oil exports to be not more than three million barrels a day.

With the exception of "those countries which we have clearly excluded"—Israel and South Africa—Iran was willing to negotiate long-term or spot sales with anyone. NIOC executive Mr. Reza Azimi told a press conference.

Iran, which under the monarchy was the world's second largest exporter after Saudi Arabia, is now producing just under two million barrels per day, with 700,000 barrels kept for domestic consumption.

Kosygin to begin India visit at critical time

NEW DELHI, March 8 (R)—Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin's latest visit to India comes at a time when India is reappraising its relationship with the other communist giant, China, in the wake of the Chinese attack on Vietnam.

Mr. Kosygin arrives in Delhi tomorrow for a six-day stay which will include private talks with Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai and an address to a special session of the two houses of the Indian parliament.

Mr. Desai's government has so far maintained a delicate balance in relations with the three major powers influential in the region—China, the Soviet Union and the United States.

But the Chinese invasion of Vietnam clearly embarrassed India and set back a friendship that had been carefully cultivated by both sides over the past three years, healing the scars left by China's similar invasion of Indian border areas in 1962.

The latest attack was launched while Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee was in China on the first ministerial visit in nearly 20 years and he cut short his stay and flew home to Delhi as soon as he received news of it.

Soviet leaders had clearly been worried by the warming of Sino-Indian relations and the timing of Mr. Kosygin's visit, only three weeks after Mr. Vajpayee's scheduled return, was an indication of that concern.

But reaction here to China's punitive mission in Vietnam must give the Soviet Union hope that the offensive will block India's burgeoning contacts with Peking.

France: EMS could begin within days

PARIS, March 8 (R)—President Valery Giscard d'Estaing told the French cabinet yesterday that the European Monetary System (EMS) could start up next week, presidential sources said.

The EMS was originally scheduled to start on Jan. 1, but was delayed by France because of a disagreement with West Germany over Common Market farm pricing arrangements.

The president said the agreement reached on farm prices in Brussels recently by the eight Common Market countries participating in the EMS made it poss-

ible for France to withdraw its reservations.

Britain along among the Common Market nine is remaining outside the system.

British Agriculture Minister John Silkin resisted a compromise designed to end the disagreement between France and West Germany about border taxes and levies on trade in farm produce—known as monetary compensatory amounts (MCA's)—because it did not rule out price rises of surplus farm commodities.

France has now decided to disregard the British objection, and

will not permit it to stand in the way of the EMS, which is designed to keep Common Market currencies stable.

The president told the cabinet: "Because of the political agreement to dismantle monetary compensatory amounts reached by the eight countries participating in the European Monetary System, France withdraws its reservations and will propose to its partners that the European Monetary System should start from next week."

The compromise on the MCA's proposed by the Common Market Commission provides for a two-

phase reduction of any new MCA's introduced after the EMS comes into force.

France objects to the device because it considers that it subsidises West German farm exports while penalising those of France on the West German market.

Presidential spokesman Pierre Hunt told correspondents the EMS could start up during the Common Market summit meeting in Paris next Monday and Tuesday. Approval by the nine leaders meeting in Paris would not be needed to enable the EMS to come into force, he added.

LONDON, March 8 (R)—Hopes rose today that The Times of London, Britain's oldest and most influential daily newspaper, would be published again after a silence lasting more than three months.

The first ray of hope since the Times newspaper group suspended publication last Nov. 30 emerged early today after all-night talks, chaired by Employment Minister Albert Booth, between labour unions and management.

An Employment Department spokesman said the marathon session ended in an agreement to begin talks aimed at achieving a settlement. "The agreement is to get together and find a way over their current disagreements," he added.

The Times group, which also publishes the Sunday Times and several specialist reviews, suspended publication after failing to

win agreement from the unions on a wide-ranging package of radical reforms.

These include introduction of computerised typesetting technology, measures to banish persistent outbreaks of industrial disruption which resulted in the loss of more than 13 million copies last year, and an end to overtime.

The dispute had threatened to harden because the Times group was due on March 13 to sack a further 1,400 of its 3,000 employees.

Earlier attempts at negotiations failed because union leaders refused to meet the Times management unless it withdrew its dismissal notice.

Mr. Booth declined to reveal details of the agreement under which management and unions had decided to start negotiations, but described it as a breakthrough.

World News Briefs

China to allow permanent U.S. news bure

TOKYO, March 8 (AP)—The U.S. Embassy in Peking said it has been informed by the Chinese Foreign Ministry that permission will be given to the Associated Press and United Press International to open permanent bureaus in Peking within a week. An spokesman reached by telephone from Tokyo said each American news organization will be allowed to maintain two correspondents in the Chinese capital. A second group of American correspondents will be admitted in April, the embassy was told, but the organiza-

tion were not identified.

Bangladesh announces election results

DACCA, March 8 (R)—The Nationalist Party of President Ziaur Rahman won 207 seats in Bangladesh's new 300-member parliament, according to final election results announced last night. Elections took place on Feb. 18 but voting at three centres was disrupted and the seats were recontested on Tuesday. Of opposition parties, the Awami League (Mujib) of former Sheikh Mujibur Rahman won the most with 39 seats, followed by rightist Muslim League-Islamic Democratic League with 11. President Zia has promised to inaugurate Bangladesh's second parliament since independence within a month of the announcement of the final poll. He is also to end three and a half years of martial law within a week of it sitting.

NATO believes defector had top secret de

BRUSSELS, March 8 (R)—Ursel Lorenzen, the NATO general who defected to East Germany, is presumed to have taken top secret details of a command exercise now under way. NATO last night stressed that the alliance holds exercises to test its defence capabilities. Announcing the last night, the East German news agency ADN said Major Lorenzen realised the current exercise, conducted on paper with movements, included a simulated nuclear attack on the Soviet Codename "Wintex-Crisex '79", it is designed to test West's responses in the event of a nuclear emergency. NATO statements said investigations into the damage to the secrets are still going on. Miss Lorenzen was a senior working for British diplomat Terence Moran, director of council operations, who is responsible for organising NATI and exercises.

Voyager 1 photo reveals ring around Jup

PASADENA, California, March 8 (R)—The Voyager 1 probe has discovered a ring around the giant planet Jupiter, reported yesterday. Dr. Bradford Smith, head of the V. picture analysis team, told a press conference at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here that the ring was made up of large particles about seven hours to circle Jupiter. The ring, photogr Voyager 1, was probably less than 30 kilometres thick, probably thousands of kilometres wide, Dr. Smith said.

English, Austrian clubs win Cup match

LONDON, March 8 (R)—Austria Wien and England's Nottingham Forest gained decisive home victories in their European quarter-final matches last night, but both teams left it to minutes. The Austrian champions were drawing 1-1 against Germany's Dynamo Dresden with only four minutes left, and Walter Schachner scored in the 87th and 90th minute victory. Dynamo had stunned the Austrian crowd by going lead early in the match although the dangerous Schachner quickly. Forest's fans were also silenced when Swiss Grasshoppers Zurich swept ahead with Claudio Sulser's two European Cup matches. The English club's ambition to reach the final was fading fast, but Forest fought back to triumph 4-2, Gemmill and defender Larry Lloyd adding the third and fourth before the final whistle.

U.S. millionaire's divorce settlement highest ever

LOS ANGELES, March 8 (R)—U.S. sports millionaire Mr. Jack Kent Cooke will give half his fortune—estimated at up to \$100 million—to his former wife under the terms of a divorce settlement that off.

Mr. Cooke, 66, who comes from a publishing and sports empire, divorced from Mrs. Cooke in 1977 after

He owns a Los Angeles stadium and several sports teams including the Los Angeles Kings (baseball), Los Angeles Kings (football).

The Guinness Book of Records lists the big settlement as \$9.5 million. Mr. Edward J. Hudson in Houston 1963.

The terms of the divorce settlement, at eight days of out-of-court, will be played out in Los Angeles court record next few days for couple.

Mr. Cooke, a Canadian citizen, colourful character who voted Canada's best citizen.

He has a home in Bel-Air suburb of Los Angeles, a 16,000-acre ranch in the city and a home in which is his legal residence.

He started his career door-to-door salesman, teamed up with the Thomson of Fleet. One of Thomson's stations in Stratford, made it pay, but the association with him after six years.

Before building a U.S. sporting empire, Mr. Cooke's biggest mistake was a Toronto operation which was regular for packing air at music and commerce.

He owned two magazines in his ambitious daily newspaper in leaving Canada he became interested in television company, T Corporation.



Artistry
in silver

BREMEN — Prizes awarded to victorious sportsmen have not changed much over the years: trays, cups and chalices made of silver, usually handmade and artistically engraved. Pictured are creations by West German silversmiths Koch and Bergfeld, who have made an international reputation for their trophies. (DAD photo)

Arab countries said to have potential for mining uranium

ABU DHABI, March 8 (R)—Arab countries could ultimately find they have recoverable uranium reserves totalling as much as half a million tonnes, an Arab energy conference was told

yesterday. Mr. J. Cameron, of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), said in a paper presented to the meeting that at least six Arab countries had potential for mining the fuel.

Algeria and Somalia at present

had the highest declared reserves, estimated at about 28,000 tonnes and 6,200 tonnes respectively, he said.

Other countries with moderate or good prospects for finding uranium included Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Saudi Arabia.

Morocco hoped to develop its uranium ore mining and would be seeking financial aid from richer Arab countries. Professor Adnan Mustafa of Damascus University said.

Among a number of Arab nations planning to use nuclear power, Egypt in particular estimated that nuclear energy could contribute 39 per cent of its planned generating capacity by the end of the century, Professor Mustafa said.

"Two-thirds of the Arab nations which are today secure against an energy crisis will find their position reversed unless there is joint Arab action on developing alternative energy sources," he told the conference.

"The crisis will then hit all Arab countries."

U.K. talks raise hopes for resumption of The Times

LONDON, March 8 (R)—Hopes rose today that The Times of London, Britain's oldest and most influential daily newspaper, would be published again after a silence lasting more than three months.

The first ray of hope since the Times newspaper group suspended publication last Nov. 30 emerged early today after all-night talks, chaired by Employment Minister Albert Booth, between labour unions and management.

The dispute had threatened to harden because the Times group was due on March 13 to sack a further 1,400 of its 3,000 employees.

Earlier attempts at negotiations failed because union leaders refused to meet the Times management unless it withdrew its dismissal notice.

Mr. Booth declined to reveal details of the agreement under which management and unions had decided to start negotiations, but described it as a breakthrough.

allied to a commitment to export.

It is not only in the less developed nations that attitudes towards foreign investment have a strong nationalistic tinge. Australia is one country where policies towards outside companies have shown a bewildering inconsistency in past years. Under Gough Whitlam's Labour government, the foreign investor met with a distinctly chilly response, notably in the mining and resources areas.

Clearly, it is not an easy problem to solve. But since most companies are not sticklers for 100 per cent foreign ownership, like IBM, there is usually room for compromise. Saudi Arabia, for instance, decided recently to double the tax holiday for joint ventures in the agricultural and industrial sectors. The Australian Foreign Takeovers Act classes any company as foreign which has at least 15 per cent of its shares in outside hands or if the aggregate foreign holdings total 40 per cent or more.

Several bids ran into difficulties last year over the requirement that local equity be retained or reintroduced. Textron of the U.S. only received the go-ahead for its bid for John Sands, a greeting card and printing group, by agreeing to keep a local equity component of at least a quarter, while the bid by Brooke Bond of the U.K. for the Bushells tea company was held up for similar reasons.

Another U.K. group, however, the Pilkington glass manufacturer, was allowed to buy 100 per cent of Solar, which makes lenses, because it intended to infuse this company with its own high technology.

It is clear from the varied conditions to which foreign operations are subject that leading companies are being simultaneously welcomed and held in check by governments. Along with the necessary entrepreneurial vigour, therefore, the multinational which hopes to continue prospering also requires a large dash of diplomacy.

Under its agreement, BP has said it will work towards 50 per cent Australian participation over a number of years, in line with national policy requiring a local partner in major natural resources

Multinational corporations are under increasing pressure from a wide range of the countries in which they operate to allow more local control. Not all these countries are developing nations either.

It is to do business only on the basis of 100 per cent ownership. Coca Cola, too, opted to pull out.

Yet the vast majority of foreign groups in India—it was estimated in 1977 that India was host to 482 multinationals, with 319 from Britain and 88 from the U.S.—have accepted the terms of FERA, including Bayer, Unilever and Union Carbide, as well as Philips. Others such as Metal Box and Brooke Bond are now going through the necessary motions, although 36 companies have decided to move out.

As in India and elsewhere, the tougher ownership rules have not stopped foreign capital from flowing in—four international motor companies, including Leyland, are building new plants in Nigeria—but they have not exactly made for a buoyant and optimistic investment scene. This points up

reluctant exit from Indonesia late in 1977.

In Nigeria, where the U.K. is again the major investing country, the enterprise promotion decree promulgated back in 1972, and since revised, lays down three broad categories: small companies in fairly simple lines of business which should be wholly Nigerian-owned; those where the local holding should be at least 60 per cent; and those where the Nigerian holding should be no less than 40 per cent.

Despite the anxieties of many international businessmen about the workings of such investment laws as India's FERA, the countries themselves argue that they are needed to prevent excessive profit repatriations and to avoid undue foreign economic influence. India has, in fact, moderated its Act to allow for 51 per cent foreign ownership for concerns able to bring in high technology

to the dilemma facing countries still in the throes of industrialisation.

While anxious to transfer significant slices of foreign-held equity to local hands, or to keep them there, they are also in great need of outside investment.

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Nationalism confronts the multinationals

By Andrew Fisher

LONDON—The multinationals, those vast and sprawling corporate empires whose business tentacles stretch around the globe, are finding their activities increasingly in the firing line these days.

Unlike the late 1960s and early 1970s, when the new emphasis on the environment and the rights of the consumer prompted spirited agitation in the home bases of large companies with household names, the main attention is now coming from the countries where they operate.

The world's major industrial, trading and banking groups are discovering more and more that countries like India, Nigeria, Malaysia, Australia, Indonesia and others are prepared to temper their varying levels of enthusiasm for foreign capital with growing restrictions on foreign companies' modes of operation and, crucially, their actual ownership.

The Malaysians, for example, have stipulated that 1990 will be the year by which Bumiputras—indigenous people, chiefly Malays, accounting for nearly 60 per cent of the population—will own at least 30 per cent of the equity in the corporate sector. At present, they have less than a tenth.

20/20